

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY****RECEIVED**  
CENTRAL FAX CENTER**AUG 18 2006****IN THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently amended) A positioning method using a transmitter device having a radio frequency transmitter and a receiver device having a receiver, a first one of which is a reference device at a known position and the other of which is a test device at an unknown position, using a number of passive reflectors at known positions, the method comprising transmitting a signal from the transmitter to the receiver, the signal having a number of signal components travelling from the transmitter to the receiver via the reflectors or directly; receiving a plurality of the signal components of the transmitted signal in the receiver; measuring the arrival times of the signal components; identifying the signal components with the reflectors off which the signal component has reflected; and calculating the unknown position of the receiver device by fitting mathematically finding an acceptably close fit of the measured arrival times of the signal components to the known positions of the identified reflectors and the position of the reference device.
2. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 1 including testing a plurality of possible permutations of assignments of the signal components to the reflectors and identifying the permutation of assignments of the signal components to the reflectors off which the signal component has reflected that gives a best fit of calculated arrival times to the measured arrival times of the signal components and/or that allows a solution of the unknown position and/or that gives the best fit of calculated unknown position to likely unknown position.
3. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 2 wherein each possible permutation of identifications of the signal components with the reflectors is tested in turn.
4. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 2 further including selecting a subset of the possible permutations and testing the permutations of the selected subset in turn.
5. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 4 including measuring

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in the receiver the angle of arrival of the signal components, and selecting the subset of permutations based on the angle of arrival information.

6. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 1 further comprising measuring the signal strength of the received signal components, wherein the step of identifying the signal components with the reflectors includes fitting received signal strengths to expected values.

7. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 1 wherein the signals are radio frequency signals.

8. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 7 including transmitting an ultra-wideband signal as the transmitted radio frequency signal.

9. (Previously presented) A positioning method according to claim 1 wherein the step of calculating the unknown position of the transmitter or receiver from the measured arrival times is carried out by solving the simultaneous equations

$$c\tau_0 = \sqrt{(x_T - x_R)^2 + (y_T - y_R)^2} + c t_c$$

$$c\tau_i = \sqrt{(x_T - x_i)^2 + (y_T - y_i)^2} + \sqrt{(x_i - x_R)^2 + (y_i - y_R)^2} + c t_c \text{ for } i=1 \dots n$$

where:  $\tau_0$  is the measured arrival time of the direct signal component;

$\tau_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) are the measured arrival times of the  $n$  indirect signal components;

$(x_T, y_T)$  is the position of the transmitter;

$(x_R, y_R)$  is the position of the receiver;

$(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) are the positions of the reflectors identified with the  $i$ th signal component;

$t_c$  is the unknown clock offset of the receiver clock relative to the transmitter clock; and

$c$  is the speed of light.

10. (Previously presented) A positioning system for use in an environment having a plurality of reflectors at known positions, comprising; a transmitter for transmitting a signal; a receiver for receiving a plurality of signal components of the transmitted signal,

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each signal component being received either directly from the transmitter or indirectly off a reflector, the receiver being arranged to measure the arrival times of the signal components; and a location server comprising means for storing the known position of one of the transmitter and receiver and for storing the known position of a plurality of reflectors, and means for identifying a plurality of received signal components with respect to the reflectors off which the respective signal components were reflected and calculating the unknown position of the other of the transmitter and receiver by fitting the measured arrival times of the received signal components to the stored known positions.

11. (Previously presented) A location server for calculating the unknown position of one of a transmitter or a receiver from measured arrival times at the receiver of a plurality of received signal components resulting from a signal transmitted by the transmitter, the location server comprising means for storing the known position of one of the transmitter and receiver and for storing the known position of a plurality of reflectors, and means for identifying a plurality of received signal components with respect to the reflectors off which the respective signal components were reflected and calculating the unknown position of the other of the transmitter and receiver by fitting measured arrival times of the received signal components to the stored known positions.

12. (Previously presented) A location server as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the transmitter.

13. (Previously presented) A location server as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the receiver.

14. (Previously presented) A location server as claimed in claim 11 implemented in an integrated circuit.